# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, October 3, 1795. Num



## SAMUEL CREIGH

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store next door to Wilson's ferry, a General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to the partnership of ALEXANDER & CREIGH, to come and settle off their accounts.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1795.

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*STOP THIEF!*
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only. JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

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## Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 8th of July last, out of the inclosure of the subscriber, living near the Dutch meet house, in German township, Fayette county, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, well made, 9 yeears old, branded on the near shoulder with C. and on the buttock H: when he trots he swings his tail from one side to the other, is much marked with the saddle, thin neck, large head, a star in his forehead, his mane cut. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN STOUGH.

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September 15, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

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## LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts. The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

THE subscriber has for Sale a TRACT of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate in Allin township, Westmoreland county, on the waters of Turtle an Puckety creeks, 7 from the Allegheny river, 17 from Pittsburgh, and 14 from Greensburgh; there is a good improvement on the land, and it lays in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money if required. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land and know the terms by applying to Michael Rough, Esq. adioining the premises, or the subscriber near Jacob's creek.

August 1, 1795. PHILIP STUDEBAKER.

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TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on Saturday last the 5th inst. a HORSE, stout made, about 10 years old, has a remarkable small star in his forehead, branded on the shoulder S. A. paces and trots, hobbled. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him at Craig's ferry shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

August 19, 1795. MICHAEL REARDON.

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*EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.*

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living at West-Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a likely HORSE rising 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark Bay, with a star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever apprehends and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward if the thief be prosecuted to conviction, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by*

*Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES HUGHS.*

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near 'squire Ewing's mill, on the 13th of August last, a brown and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 10, 1795.

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## RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE *Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify the public, that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution, and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the said Academy, the Revd. George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography.—The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars; for Geography, six dollars; for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, five dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly.—Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighbourhood, on reasonable terms.*

*It may be necessary to add, that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.*

*By order of the Board,*
*JOHN HAYMOND, C. R. A.*

*July 28, 1795. 6w.*

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*TEN DOLLARS REWARD.*

MADE *his escape from the sub-sheriff of Westmoreland county, in the town of Greensburgh, on Saturday the 29th instant, a certain JOHN KAIN, who was taken by virtue of a warrant from Alexander Addison, Esq; on suspicion of having been of a party that fired at and wounded some Indians on the Allegheny river in the county of Allegheny. Any person or persons delivering the said John Kain in the jail of Westmoreland county shall have the above reward paid by*

*JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.*

*August 21, 1795.*

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## *Country Linen and Bags*

WANTED,

*For which the highest price will be given, by*
*WILLIAM CHRISTY.*

*Pittsburgh, September 17, 1795*

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## *Six Pence Reward.*

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, (after a hearing before Adamson Tannehill, Esq. who ordered him home) an apprentice lad named ABNER EVANS, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, very much addicted to lying and idleness; he had on and took with him a striped coating coat, a pair of fustian overalls, a pair of nankeen breeches, a jacket of the same, a pair of striped stockings, mockasins and shoes, two shirts of country linen. Whoever apprehends him and delivers him to the subscriber shall have the above reward, but no charges.*

*JOHN GIBSON.*

*Pittsburgh, September 16, 1795.*

*N. B. Any person known to harbour him will be prosecuted as the law directs.*

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Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, nearly 14 hands high, trots and canters, low carriage, no brands nor saddle marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her face, old shoes on her fore feet. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

*THOMAS LAPSLEY.*

*September 10, 1795.*

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## NOTICE.

IF *JOSHUA SEDGICK, son of John Sedgwick, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, applies to the administrators of his father's estate in Carlisle, he will be informed of something to his advantage. The said Joshua formerly lived near Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed from thence to Washington county, Pennsylvania.*

*Carlisle, August 24, 1795.*


*Translated for the Gazette of the United States.*

## PLAN
## Of a Constitution for the French Republic

Presented by the Committee of Eleven, in the Sitting of the 5 Messidor, year 3d.

*(Continued from our last.)*

### *CHAPTER VII.*

*High Court of Justice.*

57. THERE is an high court of justice for judging the accusations admitted by the legislative body; it is composed of five judges and of two national accusers drawn from the tribunal of abrogation, and of grand juries appointed by the department.

58. The high court of justice cannot form itself but by proclamation of the legislative body, digested and published by the council of five hundred.

59. It assembles and holds its sittings in the place marked out by the proclamation of the council of five hundred.

That place cannot be nearer than fix myrameters to the residence of the legislative body.

60. When the legislative body has proclaimed the formation of the high court of justice, the tribunal of abrogation draws by lot fifteen of its members in a public sitting; it appoints afterwards in the same sitting, by way of secret suffrage, five of the fifteen; the five judges thus appointed are the judges of the high court of justice; they choose among themselves a president

61. The tribunal of abrogation appoints in the same sitting, by suffrage, of an absolute majority, two of its members for exercising in the high court of justice the functions of national accusers.

62. The acts of accusation are drawn up, and digested by the council of five hundred.

63. The primary assemblies of each department appoint every year, a jury for the high court of justice at the period and after the forms determined for elections.

64. The executive directory causes to be printed and published, a month after the period of the elections, the list of jurors appointed for the high court of justice.

### *CHAPTER VIII.*

*Public Force*

Art. 1. The public force is instituted for defending the state from enemies from without, and for assuring within the maintainance of order and the execution of the laws.

2. It is distinguished into national guard and troops under pay.

*Of the National Guard.*

3. The national guard is composed of all the citizens and the sons of citizens capable of bearing arms.

4. Its organization and its discipline are the same for the whole republic, they are determined by the law.

5. The distinctions of grades and subordination do not exist but connectively with the service and during its continuance.

6. The officers are chosen for a time, and cannot be rechosen but after an interval.

7. The command of the national guard of a whole department cannot be confided continually to a single citizen.

8. If it be judged necessary to assemble all the national guard of a department, the executive directory may appoint a temporary commandant general.

9. The command of the national guard in cities of one hundred thousand souls and upwards, cannot be continually confided to a single man.

*Of the Troops under pay.*

10. The republic maintains in its pay even in time of peace, a land and naval armament.

11. The army is formed by voluntary enrollment, and in case of need, by the mode which the law determines.

12. The commanders in chief by land and sea are not appointed but in case of war and by commission: they receive their commissions from the executive power, they are revocable at their pleasure; their duration is confined to one campaign, but they may be continued.

13. The general command of the armies of the republic cannot be confided to a single man.

14. All parts of the public force employed against the enemies from without act under the orders of the executive directory.

15. The land and naval army is subjected to particular laws as to discipline, the form of the judgments, and the nature of the penalties.

16. No part of the national gu the armies can act, for the interio the republic, but upon the requ writing, of the civil authority, after prescribed by the law.

17. The public force cannot b by the civil authorities, but withi tent of their jurisdiction.

It cannot remove itself from o to another without being authorise the administration of department; one department into another with ders of the executive directory.

18. Nevertheless the legislative b determine the means of assuring by lic force the execution of the judgm the prosecution of the accused th the French territory.

19. In case of eminent danger, th cipal administration of a canton, ma requisition the national guard of th bouring cantons: in that case, the tration which has made the requisit the chiefs of the national guards w been put in requisition, are equall obligation to give information of it instant, to the departmental admini

20. The public force is essentially ent: no armed corps can deliberate.

### *CHAPTER IX.*

*Public Instruction.*

Art. 1. There are in the republic pr schools, where the scholars learn to re write, the elements of accounts, and of morality: the republic alone provid the charge of maintaining the instructo over those schools.

2. There are in the different parts republic, schools superior to the pri schools, and of which the number sh such that there shall be one at least for two departments.

3. There is, for the whole republic, tional order, charged with collecting d veries, to perfect the arts and sciences.

4. The different establishments of p instruction, have not between themselves relation of subordination nor administr correspondence.

5. The citizens have the right of form private establishments of education and struction, as well as of free societies, aiding the progress of the sciences, of lett and of arts.

6. There shall be national fetes-establis for the maintenance of fraternity amongst citizens, and to attach them to the consti tion, to the country, and to the laws.

### *CHAPTER X.*

*Public Contributions.*

Art. 1. The public contributions are d bated and fixed every year by the legislati body.

They may not extend beyond that term they are not expressly renewed.

2. The proprietors of the funds are tax on the amount of their income.

Those who are holders in the funds, a who by their industry are in a situation contribute to the public expences, pay personal contribution.

3. The legislative body may establish suc kind of contribution as it shall judge necessa ry; but it cannot altogether suppress th real nor the personal contribution.

4. Every individual who, not being in th situation provided for by articles 5 and 6 o chapter 2 of the constitution, has not bee comprised in the list of personal contributi ons, has the right of presenting himself be fore the municipal administration to be there inscribed; the administration inscribes hi name, if there be cause for so doing, and determines the amount to which that citizen shall be taxed.

5. The contributions of every kind are distributed amongst all the contributors, ac cording to their faculties.

6. The executive directory directs and su perintends the collection and the fulfilment of the contributions, and gives, to that end, all the necessary orders.

7. The detailed accounts of the expence of the agents general of execution signed and certified by the agents general are published at the commencement of each year.

It shall contain likewise the state of the different contributions, and of all the public revenues.

8. The statements of those receipts and expenditures are distinguished according to their nature; they state the sums received and expended, year by year, in each part of the general administration.

The accounts of the particular expences, in the departments and relative to the tribunals, to the administrations, to the progress of the sciences, to all public works and establishments, are, in like manner, to be made public.

The administration of department and the municipalities shall not have power either

General JOURDAN seems to have taken up his present position between Maestricht and Nimeguen; for no other reason than that his army may form a second line to that of General PICHEGRU; and both be able to support each other in case of need against the Prussian force, which is to act in Prussian Guelderland; and, perhaps, to penetrate into Holland, for the re establishment of the Dutch constitution, guaranteed by the king of Prussia in several treaties.

On Wednesday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude.—During this short cruize they only took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head-quarters of the British army are at Osnaburgh.

Above 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,[illegible]

The A[illegible], of 44 guns, Capt. Buller, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and an half of money.

The Houlbrook, Hughes, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Dover. She landed near 2000 Ship Letters.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head-Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

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PORTSMOUNTH, *February* 25.

The grand fleet which has returned here consists of 33 sail of the line and 12 frigates. They convoyed the outward bound merchant fleet, consisting of 395 sail to the westward of Cape Finistere; when admiral Parker, with the squadron under his command, took charge of the ships for the West-Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convoy them to their respective places of destination.

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## PARIS.

### *REPORT,*

*Made to the National Convention, on the subject of* PEACE.

Boissy d'Anglas spoke to the order of the day, and made a detailed report on the situation of this vast empire, its relation with other people of Europe, and the true interest of the latter with respect to France.

"The moment draws near," said he, "when Europe, exhausted and humbled, will be obliged to sue for peace, when all the courts interested in the continuation of the war, but unable to support it, will endeavour to represent you as the authors of all the calamities of war, if peace is not restored to this continent. You will expose your designs with candor, and refute with energy the atrocious imputations your enemies intend to brand you with.

"The formal ceremonies of an infidious policy will give way to the frankness and energetical simplicity of a free people. Despots formed a league against us, ministers planned our destruction; the armies of Europe formed but one immense host, and moved like an impetuous torrent against us: but the intrepidity of the regenerated French in repulsing those foreign hordes, has proved that we are worthy of being free. The dream of conquering Republicans is over; they endeavour to calumniate us. We has no longer any thing to dread from the fury of kings. Their rage is a sign of impotence; their valient troops are every where put to flight; the rights of nations, their opinions will always be sacred in our eyes; however we cannot suffer our intentions to be calumniated.

"The nations of Europe have groaned under the weight of taxes and famine these two years. Kings induce them to believe that we alone are averse to peace; that thirsty after blood and treasures, we strive for nothing but plunder and conquests.

"For the sake of humanity let us pull off the Machiavelic mask the crowned tyrants cover themselves with. Let us prove that we are willing to put an end to the war, though we do not fear it, that we conclude a peace because we love our fellow men; but let us prove also, that tedious or unimportant negociations will never induce us to suspend the triumphant march of our armies. It is now when our armies march triumphant into Holland, and effect the conquest of the Seven Provinces in less time than one would spend in taking a cursory view of those countries; it is now in the midst of successes and victories, that we offer the olive branch to our enemies.

"The low cunning of Austria, the pride of Russia and the eccentric ambition of England, have spread misery and destruction all over the world. It is to them we owe all the calamities under which Europe now labors. The policy of Vienna has long since been unveiled. The partition of Poland, the invasion, and afterwards the proposed exchange of Batavia, the war against the Ottoman Porte, have sufficiently disclosed the ambitious views of Austria: aggrandizement is the constant object of its solicitude. Leopold persuaded the powers of Europe to join against us; he hoped to detach Alsace and Lorraine from France; what good have all these intrigues produced for Austria? Francis sees his formidable armies destroyed, his finances exhausted, his credit annihilated, his artillery taken, and the reputation of his best generals vanished. He would be glad to make peace, because he is unable to continue the war.

"Prussia must at least see on which side good faith is to be met with—Frederick William, acquainted with the real projects of Austria, will be eager to abandon a league which threatens the existence of his kingdom.

"No other choice remains to Spain, but to sue for peace, or to partake the fate of Holland.

"Let the powers of Europe open their eyes; let them consider the dangers they are threatened with by Russia and England: Russia covets the sovereignty over the earth, and Albion over the seas. Both powers have adroitly received every opportunity to aggrandize themselves; they marched like giants to the proposed aim; but French valor sets bounds to their ambitious projects, else liberty would have been lost forever in Europe.

"Those bold conquerers who submitted the different people of Europe, did not come from the northern deserts! Russia for sixty years back follows the same track; she civilized her savage tribes, divided Poland, conquered the Crimea, threatened Greece, enchained the Caucesus, frightened Constantinople, dictated laws to Persia, humbled the emperor of China, and has now enslaved the rest of Poland, in order to open a passage into Germany.

"Brave Danes and Swedes, the course of the Russian torrent is directed against you. Attilla, the scourge of mankind, appears again at the head of ferocious hordes. Your independence is lost, if you do not frustrate the sinister projects of Catharine against your countries; your interest commands you to join us in order to oppose an impenetrable dyke to that destructive torrent.

"The British government insulted first our ambassador, and accused us afterwards of having provoked the wars. They charge us with intollerance, and take up arms in favor of superstition, in order to force us to become fanatics. They speak of our ambition, and snatch greedily after the debased diadem of Corsica, presented by a vile band or traitors. They pretend us eager for new conquests and seize themselves on our islands; leave no part of the world undisturb'd where perfidy can open them a port, or bribery procure a spot of land. They say that we attacked the independence of all nations, and they have at the same time employed every possible means in order to force Genoa, Venice and Sweden to break a wise neutrality. They have encouraged, persuaded the Poles to begin a revolution, and abandon them with an unparalled perfidy to the vengeance of the Russian Empress.

"Wavering Spaniards! what is it you wait for? decide! do not you see haughty England plundering your colleous, giving laws to Mexico, exulting over your feebleness from the top of Gibraltar's rock! Listen to the accents of truth, and appreciate the calumnies directed against us. Abandon the British to their own forces; Pitt affects a good countenance, because he is afraid of peace. Leave to France alone the care of taking vengeance on those tyrants of both hemispheres:—What is it you fear? The French people are too great, too powerful to take any advantage by perfidy.

"Our past dangers, our present victories, the necessity of fortifying ourselves against a new league, which might endanger our liberty, the right to indemnify ourselves for our multiplied losses and numerous sacrifices, obliged us to extend our frontiers, to chuse large streams, steep mountains and the ocean for boundary, in order to protect the republic before hand for many centuries, against any project of invasion on the part of our enemies.

"They pretend in vain that our government being only provisional, it cannot be expected to treat with us in a solid manner.

"Our government is the plenipotentiary appointed by the mass of the French people, to terminate the revolution and the war. Has there ever been an ambassador invested with more ample powers? Peace concluded by us must be more solid, because it will be the result of the wish of all Frenchmen. Our government is the will of the nation: Justice is our strength; Humanity is the basis of our principles; and our guarantee is the loyalty and courage of a great people that will be free.

"Examine that government: it has released the prisoners, encouraged industry, revived commerce, protected the arts, made justice the order of the day, in the interior of the republic, and victory on the frontiers.

"And you dare still to doubt, whether a nation that knows how to conquer, be able to negociate."

This report was often interrupted by the most lively applauses, and was ordered to be printed.

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## American Occurrences.

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NORFOLK, *April* 11.

The schooner Beaufort, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last from Hispaniola; she had a remarkable short passage, being only 7 days from the time she left Crooked Island until she arrived in the bason. The mate informs, that General Rigaud had landed at Arquain, with an army of 8,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and immediately proceeded on his march against Port-au-Prince. The particulars had not transpired when the Beaufort sailed; but as the army was well supplied with every thing necessary for a vigorous attack, and the men in the best health and spirits no doubt was entertained of their success.

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ALEXANDRIA, *April* 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this port a boat navigated by Captain Meek and four hands, which took in a load of 105 barrels of flour at the foot of the Great Falls, from whence it proceeded down the river to the locks, constructed at the Little Falls, which were passed in the space of fifteen minutes, with the greatest security.—The locks were found to be perfectly safe, and to answer the most sanguine expectations. The captain after passing these locks, continued his route to this port, by which he has entirely removed an idea, adopted by many, that the boats constructed for the navigation of the upper river, could not stand the swells in the tide water, where the river expanded, especially if any wind prevailed. On that day, particularly in the fore part of it, there was a stiff gale from the northward.—Upon this event the editor congratulates his fellow citizens in general, and those of this town in particular, as it is now clearly demonstrated that the products of the upper part of the country can be brought with security to their market.

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PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

*Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated February 25, 1795—by a ship arrived at New York.*

"Muley Soliman who is acknowledged as emperor by the northern provinces of Barbary, has lately fitted out two small xebeques to cruise in the ocean. A respectable friend in Salee assures us they have orders to intercept American vessels, but they have not yet been able to get out of the Streights on account of stormy weather. The Algerines do not venture to the northward, it is however to be hoped something will be soon done to check those pirates.

"Our friend at Salee informs us that Muley Soliman's object is to compel America to send him a consul who shall acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign, which several European powers have already done."

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Boston, dated 20th April, 1795, to his friend in this city.*

"I herein enclose you extracts of letters respecting the Moors, which, should they have orders to capture American vessels, will have a tendency to raise the price of wines and fruits from Spain, &c. I have this day received a letter from Messrs. Morris and John Roberts, of Cadiz, dated 4th March, wherein they say, "Your brig sailed yesterday, and we hope will escape falling into the hands of the Moorish cruizers, which we are advised, have orders to detain all American vessels.

BOSTON,

Saturday, 18th April, 1795.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following extracts of letters, dated Gibraltar, 5th of February, 1795.

Gentlemen,

"I have just received from Muley Soliman a letter, full of perfidious dispositions towards the United States—two of his half gallies passed this bay to the eastward on Monday last, but whether they mean to act hostily against any nation, we do not well kpown.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"Messrs. John Bulkeley & Son."

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Gibraltar, 12th February, 1795.

"Dear Sir,

"On Thursday evening we had the unpleasant news of an English brig having been carried into Tangiers by one of Muley Soliman's cruisers, on suspicion of being American—The emperor has now declared his orders to the captains of his cruizers, of course, we do not know, to a certainty, what nations they are authorised to act against, but from this circumstance, I consider it necessary to caution the masters of all our vessels, to be extremely careful to avoid them.

"JAMES SIMPSON.

"To Edward Church, Esq. Lisbon."

"The American captain who inclosed the above to his owner, subjoins, "Should the Moors really be out against the Americans, he should be sorry to proceed from Lisbon to Cadiz; but he hopes to hear farther on this subject by return of post."

[The vessel mentioned was the Fox, of Poole, and carried in on account of some apparent irregularity in the pass.]

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SIR,

INCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State, dated the 16th instant; in which he communicates the request of the President of the United States "that whenever, a fleet, squadron, or ship, of any Belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence," will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the President deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of restitution will be urged upon their Government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased to pay strict attention to the object of the President's requests; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate their circumstances, without delay to me, or in my absence to the Secretary of State, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th April, 1795.

To *Nathaniel Falconer, Esquire,*
Master Warden. &c.

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(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16th, 1795.

SIR,

AS it is contrary to the law of Nations, that any of the Belligerent Powers should commit hostility on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; so ought not the ships of war, belonging to any Belligerent Power, to take a station in those waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honor, therefore, of requesting of your Excellency, in the name of the President of the United States, that as often as a fleet, squadron, or ship of any Belligerent Nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of restitution will be urged upon their Government, for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect, may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia;—and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this Department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient Servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A true Copy.

*James Trimble*, Dep. Sec'ry.

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## Pittsburgh, May 9.

A friend to mankind is happy in having it in his power to inform the friends to virtue and good order, that the Presbyterian clergy of this country have taken measures to purge the church of those corrupt members who have been active in the late insurrection. Should other denominations of christians take similar measures with criminals in their connection, it might have a happy effect in healing the wounds which religion has received, and in restoring peace and order to our country. The following is an extract, which I have procured from the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, convened at Rehoboth, in the Forks of Yough, April 22d, 1795.

"On motion, Resolved, That if any of those persons who, during the late disturbances, had an active hand in burning property, robbing the mail, and destroying the official papers of the officers of government, shall apply for distinguishing privileges in our church, they shall not be admitted until they give satisfactory evidence of their repentance.—And, the Presbytery did, and hereby do declare their hearty disapprobation of all riotous, illegal, and unconstitutional combinations against the government, the laws, or the officers of government."

The Presbytery of Ohio, convened at Pigeon creek, April 29, 1795, unanimously adopted the same resolution, and added the following recommendation—"And we do, in the most earnest and importunate manner, recommend to and enjoin it upon all the people under our care, to be subject to all magistrates and lawful authority."

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FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETEER.

*Mr. Oswald,*

THE *wisdom* and *policy* of our administration have been an endless theme of panygeric among a certain description of characters among us. The proclamation of neutrality, that instrument which was to work wonders, has received the encomiums of every *Englishman* in our country, and scarcely a man, who had been unfriendly to the American revolution, but found in it matter for wonder and admiration. Events have proved its impolicy, as well as circumstances its unconstitutionality. Were the United States in a state of war or peace when it was issued? One of the two states must necessarily have existed, for an intermediate state can only exist among nations who are only at war. If we were in a state of war, Congress only could make peace; if in a state of peace, Congress could declare war, consistently with the constitution. Did this assumption of power to do homage to Great Britain, beget greater security? or was it

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## DIRECTIONS TO THE PORTER.

*From Metrical Miscellany.*

Thou faithful guardian of these peaceful walls
Whose zealous care protects the master's gate;
If any stranger at this mansion calls,
I'll tell thee who shall enter, who shall wait.

If Fortune, blindfold goddess chance to knock,
Or proud ambition lure me to her arms.
Shut, shut the door, good John, quick turn the lock,
And shield thy master from their syren charms.

If sober Wisdom hither dares to roam,
Nor let her in, nor send her quite away:
Tell her, at present I am not at home,
But hope she'll call again another day!

If at my door a beauteous boy be seen
His little feet have oft my threshold trod,
You know the offspring of the Cyprian queen
His air—without his bow, bespeaks the god.

His gentle smiles admittance ever win,
Tho' oft deceiv'd—I prize the fond deluder;
Morn, noon, and night, be sure to let him in
For Love dear Love is never an intruder.

## Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

*Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.*

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swandowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicketts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas bastas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of iron mongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

*Also on hand*

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white; though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

tf.

## NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is now opening in the House of John Whelen, next door to John Reed's Tavern, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

J. D. HAY.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

## WANTED,

A Quantity of

# PIPE STAVE.

Apply to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co. merchants, in this place.

Pittsburgh, 2d February, 1803

## *Pittsburgh Point Brewery*

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Coppinger (Porter Brewer from Europe) under the firm of *O'Hara and Coppinger*. They are determined to bring every branch of the Brewing Trade to the highest possible perfection; therefore propose giving Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel for all good clean Barley that will be delivered at the landing at the Point before the first day of May next, and recommend to the neighbouring farmers in general to raise considerable crops of spring and fall Barley the ensuing year, as may best suit their grounds, as ten thousand bushels may be required during the present year. A few bushels of seed may be had at the Brewery; Wheat or Rye taken in exchange at market price.

JAMES O'HARA.

2d February, 1803.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias testatum venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 26th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler at the suit of Robert M'Gee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

## B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

**Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.**

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swandown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

## TAXES

*ON UNSEATED LANDS*

## In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 15th, 1802. 3m

## Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, at their in Store Market street, a large assortment of

**GOODS,**

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

**Irish Linnens,**

and a very handsome assortment of

**India and British Muslins.**

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

## FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen, with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

## DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

**FRESH GOODS,**

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

## William Woods & Co.

*Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of*

**MERCHANDIZE,**

*well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.*

*Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.*

## *Barr Iron for Sale:*

## ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

**BARR IRON,**

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 1 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

## *Scott & Trotter,*

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

*TAKE NOTICE.*

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

## NEW GO

*Abner & Jesse*

Have just opened an extensive MERCHANDI

which they flatter themselves a terms as will enable them to sell satisfactory to their friends and please to favour them with their

As usual, they have on hand, assortment of superfine and comm

**Boulting Clo**

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reason wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

## NOTICE.

*THE partnership of DOBBINS & MELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.*

*January 26, 1803.*

## Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported—He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

*N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.*

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.*

*Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.*

## TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE spot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh—there is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, most of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the first quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation, its nearness to market and every convenience, is a desirable purchase for any one who wished to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indisputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

## TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robisons Ferry, some time about the last of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender being hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot, tail cut square. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

## Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th of October last, an apprentice to the Tanner trade named SAMUEL M 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches short black hair. Whoever takes up prentice and brings him to the subscriber on Little Beaver, near Williams's M have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE M'K

January 24, 1803.

read. On motion, the said report being committed to a committee of the whole, was agreed to with an amendment.

On motion the following resolution was received and read the first time, viz.

Whereas it is the opinion of this convention, that another session of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented; and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution, now to be formed, shall be signed by the president and the members composing this convention. And whereas it is deemed expedient to communicate this opinion to the governor and to the members of the territorial legislature.

Resolved, therefore, that the president be authorised and required, to enclose to his excellency and to the members the foregoing opinion. And on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative——yeas 25, nays 7.

On motion, Ordered, that a committee of nine be appointed to draft and report a bill of Rights, and also a schedule for the purpose of carrying the constitution and government into complete operation, and a committee was accordingly appointed. Adjourned.

*The following in the preamble to the constitution as reported by the select committee, taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to.*

WE the People of the Eastern Division of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio, (having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the orginal states, and for other purposes,") in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution, or Form of Government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independant State by the name of the State of OHIO.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *November* 13.

We feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in stating to the readers of the Mirror that the calamity which has for some time ravaged our Borough has entirely subsided. No case of disease has occurred for more than a fortnight. The citizens have returned to their occupations, and all idea of infection is given up. We sincerely hope that the town may no more witness such scenes as the last few weeks have produced.


# *The Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 26, 1802.


On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, died here ROBERT CALLENDER, Esquire, Counsellor at Law. He was a man of singular merit, very dear to all who knew him. His understanding was sound, his judgement correct, his mind cultivated, his heart benevolent, his manners gentle, but his resolution firm. Of reverence to his God, filial piety, affectionate duty to his relations, respectful attention to his friends, innocence and usefulness of demeanor, candour, integrity, amiable simplicity of life, public spirit, and chearful hospitality; he was a model. Cherished by the society in which he lived, and rising fast, and by laudable steps, to eminence in the profession which he had chosen, he was cut off in the flower of his days.——Such was the WILL OF GOD!

*Heu! quando inveniemus talem.*

Reader, view not this simple recital of growing worth as common place effusion of unmeaning eulogy. It is the expression of a heart that loved and respected him, and the result of a careful observation of his life.

Governor M'KEAN has issued a proclamation, dated the 10th instant, declaring the following persons elected to serve in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from and after the 4th day of March next, to wit:—Joseph Clay, John Richards, Michael Leib, Robert Brown, Isaac Van Horne, Frederick Conrad, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, Joseph Heister, John A. Hanna, David Baird, Andrew Gregg, John Stewart, John Rea, William Findley, John Smilie, William Hoge, and John B. C. Lucas.

Mr. Scull,

A suit having been instituted by the Frenchman Lucas, against the Dutchman Wolf, for the broken head, it is considered improper to touch on that subject at present, although the Frenchman has endeavoured to biass the public mind in his favour by publishing a statement favouring his own side of the question.

The editor of the Tree says, "would it not be proper for the Republicans to be on their guard and prepare themselves in a proper manner both to defend themselves in their person and property—we recommend them therefore to be ready to act on the defensive." Similar hints are given in other democratic papers, *the Aurora and the Citizen.* To what end do these publications lead? Is it intended by the editor of the Tree, that another Braddock's Field expedition shall take place, are more houses to be burned, and part of the citizens to be banished again from their friends and families; or is a general revolt to take place? Fellow Citizens, how are these things to terminate?

*A Foe to Disorganizers.*

Mr. SCULL;

Observing a piece in the Tree of Liberty, signed JOHN M'MASTERS, which I look upon myself in duty bound to answer, I will thank you to give the following a place in your paper.

He states, that a person who ought to be highly respectable had propagated that said M'Masters had rented the tavern house now occupied by Thomas Ferree, without giving said Ferree that honest and regular notice that ought to be expected and adhered to by all upright and honest men, and calls on the person who told that falsehood to said Ferree to come forward and substantiate it, or be chargeable with inventing and propagating a falsehood.

The following fact will prove that the person above alluded to is not the person who propagated that report, but as an honest friend of mine came forward and said he had heard that John M'Masters had said he would have Ferree out if he should lock up the house.

Whether John M'Masters has or has not said it lays on JAMES RIDDLE to prove, as he was the first person that I have heard that propagated it, which can be proven by the affidavits of two good men if called on.

THOMAS FERREE.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1802.

Mr. SCULL,

YOUR Gazette of yesterday contains "a candid statement of facts" in the case of Ross, &c. against Israel. I also rely on your candor for the insertion of this explanation of what relates to me, as "one of Governor M'Kean's new prothonotaries."—*The Reporter* was not ignorant, any more than were the counsel, of the circumstances of this case; yet it would not have comported with his object of distortion to have published more than half facts.

On the second of October at the making out of the list of trials for the circuit court held on the first of this month, Mr. Callender for the plaintiff demanded a rule for a struck jury. As I entertained doubts, the matter was referred till the then business should be finished. From that time until about the fifteenth of October I heard nothing more on the subject, except from Mr. Ayres the counsel for the defendant; and he pointedly objected to a special jury, unless the plaintiff had a right to demand it. On the sixteenth of October Messrs. Callender and Ayres came to my office, and, after some conversation, agreed to strike in the evening. I produced to them a list of forty-eight names (for the three cases Ross, Woods, Addison) explaining to each in the presence of both that certain marks thereon were intended by me to designate the politics of the pannel. I thought this due to the party whom I conceived to have less knowledge of the names given than the other. Those names stand on that list in the following order, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Federalist. |
| 9 | Republicans. |
| 11 | Federalists. |
| 11 | Republicans. |
| 10 | Federalists. |
| 6 | Republicans. |
| 22 | Federalists |
| 26 | Republicans. |

Mr. Callender took a copy, and it is believed consulted one of the plaintiffs. On his return in the evening with Mr. Ayres, he struck from the list in the order in which they stood, No. 4, 9, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 48, and Mr. Ayres struck No. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. There remained for the pannel,

13 Republicans, including a warm admirer of the plaintiff,
10 Federalists
1 Republican.

From which it is evident that had the plaintiff's counsel struck *in any other manner* than was done, there would have been on the first jury eight republicans, including an admirer of the plaintiff, and four federalists, and the second jury would have been equally divided. There might have been an impropriety in summoning the same jurors for the trial of three cases, yet such has been the practice in this circuit, was not now objected to by the counsel on either part, and was adopted in these very causes last year, except that then *by consent* thirty six were summoned.

On Messrs. Callender and Ayres leaving my office the former observed "it is an excellent jury; I would not wish a better;" and Mr. Semple upon inspection of the pannel after his return from Crawford, said "it is a very good jury." It would ill become *me* to eulogize *twenty four* men so respectable, and that too when the very counsel for the plaintiff have so recently borne of them such honorable testimony. *I* have nothing to do with the plaintiff's complaint that the defendant would not consent to an innovation of the practice of the circuit courts by agreeing to a ballot of a special jury, nor is it for me to suppose the counsel unacquainted with that practice.

An untimely and melancholy occurrence, the death of Mr. Callender, compels me to ask of Mr. Ayres what I should otherwise have claimed of him, an acknowledgment of the truth of this statement.

TARLETON BATES.

November 20, 1802.

I have read and examined the above, and find it, in all respects where reference is made to my knowledge of the facts, strictly and literally true.

Wm. AYRES.

## ABULFEDA,

An Arabian philosopher of the desert, being asked one day how he came to know there was a God, replied, "In the same way that I know, by the prints that there are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before. "Do not," added he, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars, the world by the immensity of its extent, and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and greatness of their author?"

Another Arabian having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun."

*From the Ohio Gazette of October 4.*

Some time in July last Mr. W. Warner, of this county, was lost in the woods between the Scioto salt works and the head waters of Leading creek, for 24 days, during which time he had nothing to eat but one pole-cat and a wood turtle (neither of them were cooked) and the buds and leaves of trees, principally eating those of the sassafras.—When he saw the pole-cat, his strength was almost exhausted, but found means to kill it, and with his teeth, having no other instrument, tore it to pieces, and of this animal (even the sight of which, to a person not in a similar situation, is very disagreeable) he made a most delicious meal. During twenty two days he saw no human being; but two days before he was found by Mr. Everet, he was seen by a hunter, at a time when he was quite deranged, who, not knowing his situation, passed on without affording the relief, which he did not know was wanting. One of his feet was bit by a snake, having lost his shoes, in consequence of which he was obliged for several days to go, on his hands and knees. At first he discovered no inclination to eat, but when he had once tasted victuals, nothing but the superior strength of those, to whose hospitality he was indebted for his recovery, prevented the remedy proving worse than the disease.

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL *meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, will be held on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at William Morrow's, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of engaging Teachers for the ensuing year, and adopting measures (if necessary) to effect the same.*

*The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.*

*By order of the Board,*
PRESLEY NEVILL,
*Secretary to the Board.*

*November* 24, 1802.


On Saturday next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the Stone House, lately occupied by Robert Callender, Esquire, lately deceased, will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction, sundry articles of

Household Furniture & Bedding —a Library of Books—Horses, &c. late the property of Mr. Callender, and to be sold by his Executors. Credit for six months will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, on giving notes with sufficient security.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 22d November, 1802.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to Gen. J. Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their former customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

Strayed from the subscriber about the beginning of July last, a black and white COW, with a star in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a slit in the other, supposed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when she went away; likewise, a red COW with a white face, and some white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; also, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with small red spots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver said cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given so that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pasture joint, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.


## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 19.

*FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.*

"NEW-YORK, *November* 18.

"This morning arrived here, the ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Greenock. The latest paper is the 2d of October, containing London dates to the 29th September. There is no news of moment—A London article of the 29th Sept. say, "According to a report, there is a plan in agitation, to change the departmental of the division of the French Republic, and to divide it into thirteen Grand Governments, each government to include two military divisions. Belgium is to form one of them, which is to be placed under Joseph Bonaparte. The persons to whom these governments are to be entrusted, are to take the titles of Lt. Governors; the Prefects are to correspond with them, and they are to correspond with the Consuls.

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 10.

*WORTHY OF IMITATION.*

We understand that on the arrival of Thomas Pain in George-Town on Saturday evening last, (about the usual time for the supper to be served up at the tavern, where he stopt) the landlord ushered him into the supper room with the formal introduction of "gentlemen this is Mr. Thomas Pain author of Common Sense, The Crisis, Age of Reason, &c." when the company almost to a man rose from the table, and one of them in the name of the rest, called the landlord aside and informed him if Mr. Pain was permitted to stay in his house, they should consider it as their passport to quit it—When the landlord rather than loose a number of gentlemen, whispered in the ear of Mr. Jefferson's affectionate friend that it would be somewhat inconvenient for him to accommodate him, and requested he would seek other quarters, which he was constrained to do.

Such, fellow citizens, is the reception this Elephant of democracy received at a neighboring town, and I trust we shall not be in any manner backward in requiting his superior exertions in the inglorious cause of infidelity, if he should see proper to honor or rather dishonor this town with his presence